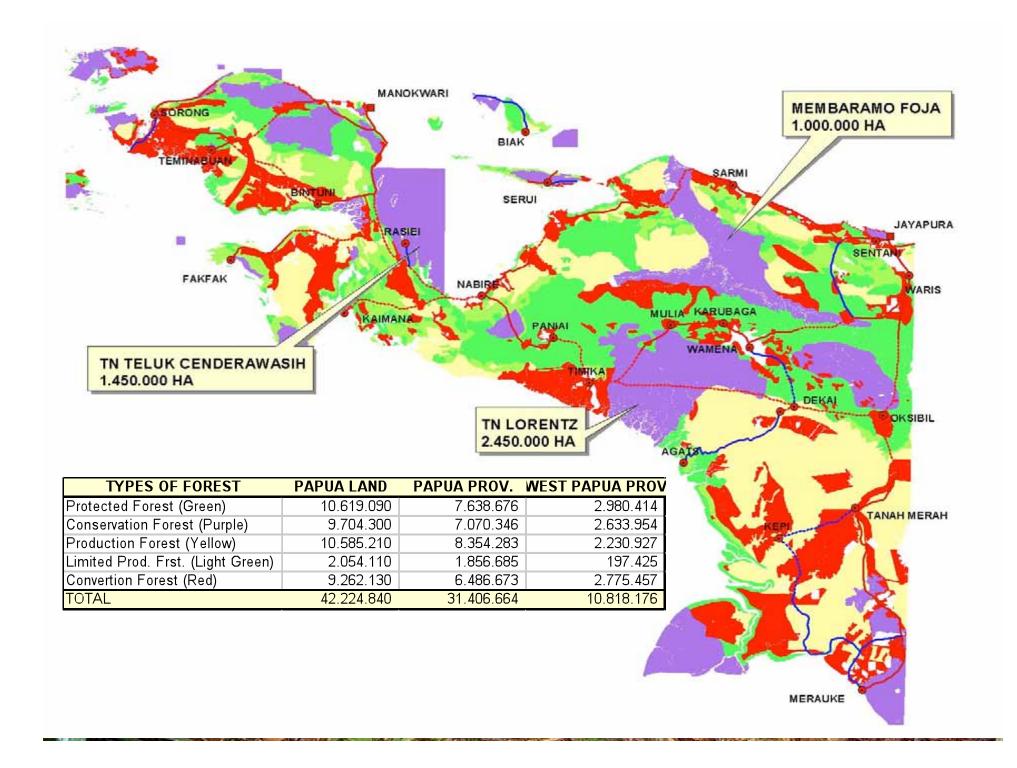






- Papua is covered by one of the largest expanses of pristine tropical rainforest in Southeast Asia.
- Forests cover 42 million hectares; more than 80% of provinces' land area; 24% of Indonesia's total forested area.
- Home to 54% of Indonesia's biodiversity. One of the last tropical frontiers on earth. 60% of the mammalian population & 40% of birds of Papua are endemic.
- Population: 3 million with more than 250 indigenous languages.
- Most people in Papua are poor and critically depend on forest resources for their livelihoods







- Return forest ownership rights to the indigenous people, tackling land conflicts through securing access to forest land
- Development of small- and medium-scale industries and community forestry schemes to enhance local economic income
- Enhance law enforcement
- Review areas designated for conversion through provincial planning process, reduce forested areas designated for conversion by 50%
- Rationalize production forest areas, identify areas for improved productivity (intensive silvicultural management, forest certification, forest restoration)



- 24% of Indonesia's total forested area.
- Need to find positive economic incentives for more sustainable practice
- Need to find a more rational allocation of land between forests (sustainability), agriculture (food security) and green energy (energy security)
- REDD has potential to secure long-term, sustainable revenues for improving local livelihoods
- The Papua Special Autonomy Law recognizes customary forest resource rights and provides a legal basis for equitable benefit sharing



- Indicative locations
 - Prioritising area designated for conversion to agriculture
- Testing voluntary market mechanisms
 - Memoranda of Understanding with potential investors (Macquarie Bank, New Forests0



- 1. Share experience with Central Government, other local governments, to establish a national framework for REDD demonstration activities and carbon-market investment.
- 2. Develop capacity for bio-carbon stock inventories and monitoring at the provincial level, district and project level; as a sub-national component of a national carbon accounting scheme
- 3. Pilot interventions which test alternative incentive mechanisms for forest protection and sustainable forest management
- 4. Develop provincial forest policies and institutions that provide a legal and operational framework for carbon financing at a subnational level.



- Development of legal REDD framework
- Comprehensive monitoring capability
- Pilot intervention to test incentive mechanism
- Financial distribution and mechanism
- Capacity building and institutional support
- Leakage, additionally, permanance

